ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852.

WHEELING, W. VA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1891.

VOLUME XXXIX--NUMBER 289.

# IN THE SECOND DEGREE.

"Bill" Elliott, of the Columbus Sunday Capitol,

RETURNED AS GUILTY BY THE JURY.

The Verdict Pleases Columbus People Except that Many Think a First De. gree Verdict Would Have Been More in Keeping with the Crime.

COLUMBUS, O., July 28.-William J. Elliott, the former proprietor of the day Capitol, who with his brother, P.J. Elliott, killed Albert C. Osborn, a reporter of the Sunday World, and W. L. Highes, a bystander, besides wounding a number of people during a shooting afray on High street in this city, on the afternoon of February 23 last, was convicted this morning of murder in he second degree. The trial has been in progress since May 11.
When the clerk began to read the redict there was a highly sensational some. When Mr. Mitchell read the

some. When Mr. Altchell read the indictment for murder in the first degree Mrs. P. J. Elliott thought that meant guilty of murder in the first degree and partially raised up and made a suppressed scream. She then fell back into her chair. As the clerk reached mother chair. As the clerk reached the words "guilty of murder in the second degree" Miss Mahoney arose, gave vent to a wailing cry and then fell back in a fainting fit. Mrs. W. J. Elliott was very pale, but made no demonstration. W. J. Elliott had his youngest boy in his lap and when the verdict was being read he covered the child's eyes and mouth so one could not see they made an outery. As the verdict of the jury as read Elliott became so enraged that he pulled a Grand Army of the Republic button from the lappel of his coat and threw it spitefully in the direction of the jury. Elliott's wife and children see executed to the juil where a tearful

the jury. Elliott's wife and a tearful vere excorted to the jail where a tearful sene was enacted. "The comments of the crowd were var-ions, the general sentiment being one

only a few expressing a dissatisfaction when the real tenor of the verdict be-

The jury vowed that they would never disclose how they stood on any of the ballots, and thus it will probably never be positively known who the dis-

never be positively known who the disentients were.

By the laws of Ohio, murder in the second degree is punishable by life imprisonment. Notice of motion for a new trial was made and sentence was not passed. The court fixed next Saturday as the time for hearing arguments on the motion for a new trial.

Never in the history of Ohio has a rime been committed which has aroused the people to a higher pitch of exitement than the shooting of Albert C. Osborn by the Elliotte on February 3 in a crowded thoroughfare. The time was the direct results of personal journalism and particularly that indiged in, or the flerce combat waged between two sensational Sunday papers, namely, the World and the Capitol, and was commented upon by the newspapers of every State at the time.

The Capitol was the older of the two papers and had fully established a widespread reputation as a scandal monger rail organ of the sensationalists.

spread reputation as a scandal monger and organ of the sensationalists. For and organ of the sensationalists. For many months Osborn had been in the employ of Elliott as city editor, and was his complete favor by his success at scandal gathering. When the World-started, some two years since, Osborn had a falling out with his employer and was soon engaged in writing for the rival sheet, which was striving to keep up its head in decency.

Osborn in the meantime fell madly in love with a Miss Mahonet, a sister-in-

love with a Miss Mahoney, a sister-in-law to both the Elliotts, and when she refused to marry him he attributed his rejection to the efforts of his enemies. Matters thus gradually grew worse and Matters thus gradually grew worse and culminated in a virulent attack by Bill Elliott, through the columns of his paper upon Osborn and Levering, the proprietor of the World. The article was a perfect "stink-pot" of abuse and made the most scathing attack upon the private characters of the persons named. rate characters of the persons named.

Elliott invited a reply, saying that he yet had plenty of powder in reserve.

Not only did he apply the vilest epithets in a Bowery lonier's vocabulary to Osbora, but ended by calling him a pimp and a sock thief.

pimp and a sock thief.

The community shuddered upon its appearance and not a few expected that the accused would go gunning for their villifier. Not so, however. The accused took the attack very coolly, and instead of threatening personal violence resolved only to use as much space in the World as had been occupied in the Capitol and answer the attack. They Capitol and answer the attack. They respect the ill-smelling subject with both hands, and selecting from a hidden crevice their largest bottle of verbal gall and wormwood, poured forth such an attack upon the Elliotts through the columns of the Weell in the diller of

an attack upon the Elliotts through the columns of the World in the edition of February 22 that the very face of it bore the unmistakable prophecy: "To sanswer in blood." Not only were the Elliotts cut deep, but salt was applied to their wounds by an assault, though lighter, upon their families.

Bill Elliott heard of the nature and severity of the reply on Saturday night and did all within his power to prohibit the publication of the World on the Journal's press. Feeling that he had been successful in killing it he retired in one of the hotels. He rose early Sunday morning and realizing that the flaming article was being read by thousands of citizens, he started to the Jaurnal office and from there to the World in search of Levering and Osborn, with a gun. He failed to find them and went to his home a few miles from the city.

Returning to the city Monday morning has hearted to the city me had been successed.

the city.

Returning to the city Monday morning he held a consultation with his brother Patsey in the Capitol office, and shortly after 1 o'clock the pair started down High street. A large parade was passing, and Bill Elliott soon stopped at a gun store and procured his revolver, which he had left there for repair. He was now armed with two guns and his brother Patsey also had his weapon with him.

Proceeding down High street a lew hundred feet they came upon Osborn, who was standing near the edge of the curb watching the parade. The brothers separated and the firing began. Though it will never be known who opened the shooting, the preponderance of testimony goes to show that Bill Elliott did. His first ball took effect in Osborn's chin, plowing its way through Proceeding down High street a few Osborn's chin, plowing its way through

teeth and bone, and lodged in his neck. A running fusiliade followed, and while Osborn was shooting at Patsey, his brother dodged behind a woman on the sidewalk and fired at Osborn over her table. shoulder. It was one of these shots that killed old man Hughes, who was intently watching the parade several feet up the street.

Elliott was grabbed from behind, but

Enjoy was grabed from behind, out he, seeing Osborn retreating, cried out, "Kill the s- b-, Patsey." The command was obeyed. Patsey followed his victim into the hat store, and in the struggle that ensued as he caught him,

sent a bullet through his heart.
On the way to the station house Bill Elliott gave his empty gun to a friend, who secreted it for several days to

who secreted it for several days to thwart justice.

A special session of the grand jury indicted both of the Elliotts upon two charges of murder in the first degree. The trial of Bill for the killing of Osborn opened May 11 and has been hotly contested from day to day until last Thursday, when the jury went out. Several times during the trial the prisoner occasioned sensations by calling witnesses "liars" and enacting wild scenes. Throughout the trial he manifested that braggadocio air which has stamped him as a villian in the minds of all who have attended.

Public sympathy, however, to a small degree, seems to be with the younger brother, it being believed that he was only led into the affair by Bill.

The confinement of Elliott has done one blessed thing for the community, and that is closing up the Cupitol. The tone of the World has also been altered, and it is striving for laurels as a respectable sheet.

and it is striving for laurels as a re spectable sheet.

#### THE PLANT STARTED.

The Pennsylvania Steel Works Resumer

Operations With Non-union Men. HARRISBURG, PA., July 28.— There were 1,500 men at work at the Pennsylvania Steel Works to-day. In the billet mill this morning there were enough men to run the day and night turns and all of the old men but three are at work. This afternoon a surprise was sprung on the strikers when a car con-taining fifty experienced mill hands from Sparrow Point, Md., ran into the from sparrow Point, Md., ran into the yard and the men were quickly distributed through the various mills. These men will help to start the Bessemer mill in the morning. To-night the train bearing workmen from the mill to Harrisburg was stoned by boys in sympathy with the strikers.

All Quiet at Steelton.

HARRISBURG, PA., July 28 .- The billet mill at the Pennsylvania steel works at Steelton was started this morning, there being sufficient applicants for work to make a day and night turn. Other de-partments will be started this week, as there are a large number of applica-tions for work. Fifty more deputy sheriffs were sworn in to-day. Thus far everything is quiet.

#### ALL THE RAILROADERS To Meet for the Purpose of Promoting

Harmony.
ALTOONA, PA., July 28.—The railroad

men of this city are preparing for a union meeting to be held here in September, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Firemen, Conductors and Brakemen.

and Brakemeri.

The sessions will be held in the Opera
House and will be open to the public.
The grand officers of the above organizations and other prominent speakers
will be present. The object of the
meeting is a general discussion on the
good of the order, and to create a feeling of harmony and sympathy among
the different branches of the railroad
organizations. organizations.

## · TO BRING SUIT.

Johnstown Business Men Decide to Sue the South Fork Club.

Johnstown, Pa., July 28.—There was a large meeting of the business men of this city to-night to take action in re gard to bringing suit against the South Fork Club for damages sustained by the great flood. A committee appointed re-cently to visit the dam at South Fork reported that they obtained ample evi-dence that the construction of the dam was faulty. A proposition to proceed with the suits was passed unanimously. Another meeting will be held Friday, when the money necessary to prosecute the suits will be subscribed. Among the suits will be subscribed. Among those who took an active part in the meeting were dozens of persons who had lost from \$25,000 to \$100,000 in the

A Difference of Opinion.

Washington, D. C., July 28.—Secretary Foster does not fully agree with superintendent Owen in the opinion that the Allen contract labor law does not prohibit the importation of skilled laborers for employment in tin plate factories. He has prepared a modification of Mr. Owen's ruling of that subject and will make it public to-morrow.

Rather Serious Admissions.

OTTAWA, ONT., July 28 .- J. P. Arnold Chief Mechanical Engineer of the Public Works Department, admitted before the Public Accounts Committee to-day that he had rented a survey steamer and storehouse to the Government in other persons' names. His excuse was that he wished to avoid newspaper no-toricty. He also admitted receiving bribes from a couple of Montreal firms doing a large Government business,

Soap Works Scorched. CINCINNATI, July 28,-The soap works of H. G. Hunnewell & Co., corner Liber-

ty and Canal streets, was damaged to the extent of \$20,000 at an early hour this morning; fully insured.

Steamship Arrivals. New York, July 28 .- Arrived: Fries

NEW YORK, July 28.—Arrived: Friesland, from Antwerp.

Hamburg, July 28.—Arrived: Scandina, from New York.

QUEENSTOWN, July 28.—Arrived: Wisconsin, from New York, for Liverpool.

Southampton. July 28.—Arrived: Spree, from New York, for Bremen.

New York, July 28.—Arrived: Steamer State of Nevada, from Glasgow.

MOVILLE, July 28.—Arrived—Circassia, New York.

London, July 28.—Sighted—City of

sia, New York.
London, July 28.—Sighted—City of Paris, Persian Monarch. New York.
Baltinose, July 28.—Arrived—America, Bremen; Chicago, Rotterdam.
Philadelphia, July 28.—Arrived—Switzerland, Antwerp.
New York. July 28.—Arrived—State of Nevada, Glasgow.

## IMPROVED CONDITIONS

Shown by the Treasury Department's Statistics.

UNDER M'KINLEY'S TARIFF LAW.

The Volume of Trade for the Past Fiscal Year has been Greater than for Any Year in the Country's History .-- A Gratifying State of Affairs. Interesting Figures.

Washington, July 28 .- The Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department has to-day issued a summary statement and review of the foreign commerce and immigration of the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891. It gives also a comparison of the imports and exports of the past nine months during which the new tariff law has been in effect ascompared with the corresponding nine months of the preced-

responding nine months of the preced-ing fiscal year.

The sintement says that the total value of the commerce for the past fiscal year was the greatest in the his-tory of the government and exceeded the total value of commerce of 1890 by the sum of \$\$2,191.803. The commerce of 1890 was the largest for any year, in the history of the government up to that time.

the history of the government up to that time.

During the year there was an increase in our imports of merchandise in the order of magnitude in the following articles: Coffee, tin plates, hides and skins, fruits, chemicals and drugs, India rubber and gutta percha, sugar and molasses, etc. There has been a decline in our imports of wool and manufactures of silk, hemp and jute, of breadstuffs and animals.

There was also an excess of exports of domestic merchandise over such exports of the prior year of \$26,941,737. The increase in these exports has been in the following articles, stated in order of magnitude of increase: Raw cotton, provisions, refined sugar, cotton manufactures, copper and manufactures thereof, iron and steel and manufactures thereof. Since the new tariff law has been in precritical lines in increases in the last inclusive the ment and inclusive the interestical lines in the last inclusive the interestical lines in the provision of the provisi

tures thereof.

Since the new tariff law has been in operation to June 1, 1891, inclusive, the total value of the imports of merchandise were \$630,206,095, as compared with \$598,769,905, the value of such imports

Sign Song, 200,003, as compared with \$598,769,905, the value of such imports for the corresponding period of 1890, which shows an excess for the nine months of 1891 of \$31,438,100.

The value of the imports of merchandise admitted free of duty during the nine months ended June 30, 1891, \$295,963,665, while the value of such imports for the corresponding period of 1890, was \$208,983,873, showing an increase in the imports of free merchandise during the past nine months of \$86,979,792.

During the same period ended June 30, 1891, the imports in merchandise paying duty was of the value of \$394,242,340, as compared with \$389,780,032 for the corresponding period of 1890, so that it appears there has been a decrease during the last nine months of the fiscal year of 1891 in the value of dutiable imports \$55,543,092.

"It will be seen than" says the state.

year of 1891 in the value of dutiable imports \$55,543,692.
"It will be seen then," says the statement, "that during the nine months since the new tariff went into effect, of the total value of merchandise imported into this country 46,96 per cent came in free, while during the corresponding period of 1890, 34,92 per cent was admitted free. In fact, it appears that the value of merchandise imported free during the last nine months of the past fiscal year was greater by \$30,000,000 than the value of such merchandise admitted during the whole of 1890, and mitted during the whole of 1890, and nearly \$40,000,000 greater than during the prior fiscal year ended June 30,

There has been a large increase in the volume of immigration into the United States during the last fiscal year. The total number arriving was 555,450, as against 451,219 during the fiscal year against 49,510 during the iscat year 1890, showing an increase during the last fiscal year of 104,277. This increase is largely from the following countries: Italy, 23,354; Austria-Hungary, 14,861; Germany, 21,122; Russia, including Poland, 28,245.

## THE BANTAMS FIGHT.

George Dixon, of Boston, Defents Abe Willis, of Australia, in Five Rounds at the California Athletic Club Gymansium. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 28.—George Dixon, of Boston, and Abe Willis, of Australia, fought at the gymnasium of the California Athletic Club to-night for a purse of \$5,000, and the bantam-weight championship of the world. Willis was practically unknown to many here and the betting before the

many here and the betting before the fight was in Dixon's favor, ranging from 100 to 70 to 100 to 90. Great interest was taken in the fight here and the club room was filled. The men had trained faithfully and both were in perfect condition. Hiram Cook was referee. Dixon's seconds were Tim O'Rourke, Mitchell and Billy Akers. Willis was seconded by Martin Murphy and Billy Smith.

Smith.

The contestants appeared in the ring soon after 8 o'clock and time was called at 8:33.

In the first round the men spared carefully for fully a minute, Dixon showing the greater advantage in reach. Then Dixon led and caught Willis on the jaw, sending him down. When he rose there was the liveliest kind of a rally, the men slugging each other at rally, the men slugging each other at close quarters, Dixon plainly having the best of it. Willis hugged as much as possible.

the best of 1. Whills hugged as much as possible.

The second round was opened cautiously by both men. Dixon rushed but accomplished nothing. A moment later he planted a swinging left on the Australian's jaw. Several sharp rallies and much clinching followed, then they kept up a see-saw on each other's jaws at the closest possible range. The round closed with cheers for both men. During the third round both men During the third round both men were very wary at first. Dixon then landed his left on Willis' body and right on his jaw. Neither blow did

much damage.

In the fourth round, after two minute

In the fourth round, after two minutes of sparring. Dixon rushed and landed on Willis's jaw and body several times, receiving two sharp raps in return. Both were very quiet and saved themselves by dodging.

The fifth round was opened like the others. Neither seemed disposed at first to rush and force matters. Toward the close there was a sharp rally near the ropes in which it was give and take for a moment, though Dixon was plainly landing harder and oftener. Presently

Dixon caught the Australian on the law with his left and sent him down. Willis rose to his hands and knees and ten seconds on floor. He arose a little and when he did Dixon rushed him, but he stood prepared to receive the attack. He was not able to do much, however, in the rally that followed, and Dixon's in the rally that followed, and Dixon's right soon came into contact with Will-Hs's jaw and the latter went down fint on his back. He fell heavily and lay like a log. When the ten seconds had expired Wilh's seconds had to lift him from the floor, and Dixon was declared the winner. The colored man seemed as strong as when the fight commenced.

THE WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL

The Directors and Stockholders Meet in Piedmont and Order the Issue of \$200,-000 Bonds.

CUMBERLAND, MD., July 28 .- A meeting of the directors and stockholders of the West Virginia Central Railroad, was held at Piedmont, W. Va., to-day. At the directors' meeting Mr. H. G. Davis niade a statement of the company's condition for the second summary a condition for the \$200,000 of bonds authorized to be sold at 105, he said that \$135,000 had been sold and \$165,000 remained to be sold. Mr. Elkins moved that \$200,000 of bonds be issued at not least the \$200,000 of bonds be issued at not least the \$200,000 of bonds be issued at not less than 105 and interest. The proposition was carried.

#### THE ENDEAVOR CONVENTION. An Interesting and Instructive Day's Pro

Special Dispatch to the Intelligence

FAIRMONT, W. VA., July 28 .- This morning's session of the State Christian Endeavor convention began at eight o'clock. Devotional exercises were conducted by President Wright, of Clarksburg. After the reading of the twelfth chapter of Romans by President Wright, came the address of welcome by Mr. H. C. Manley, of the home society. Mr. Manley spoke in a very eloquent man-ner of the work of the Fairmont society; of the great amount of convention work to be done, and expressed the hope that the convention would result in

to be done, and expressed the hope that the convention would result in great good in promoting the cause of Christianity in West Virginia. In the absence of Rev. E. M. Lockwood, Prof. W. S. Fleming, of Buckhannon, responded, speaking particularly of the growth of the cause in Fairmont.

An hour was then devoted to the receiving of the reports from the different denominations throughout the state, which showed that the work comprised all denominations. These reports were all handed in and accepted and will be published in the minutes of the convention. Mr. W. C. Carnahan, of Wheeling, devoted half an hour to the subject of "How to Study the Bible." He handled his subject in a thorough and comprehensive way, and showed that he had given it much thought. Afterdiscussing ten different methods of Scriptural study, among them the single-verse-aday and the one-book-a-month methods, he gave the following outline for each book and the reference to the study of the Bible by books: Principal division of each book ageographical location of events, period of time covered, author, circumstances under which written, object, peculiar characteristics, principal events recorded, leading characters, types of Christ, prophecies, messianic doctrines, God, man, sin, redemption, and epochs of the Bible.

After this Mr. H. D. Boughner, of Clarksburg, read a very able paper on how to use the Bible. He spoke of the

After this Mr. H. D. Bougnner, of Clarksburg, read a very able paper on how to use the Bible. He spoke of the wrong uses as well as the right uses and advocated systematic study, and the thorough digestion of each chapter of the book. The subject was then open for general discussion. Prof. W. S. Fleming spoke of the Bible as being wrongly used. In former school days a delinquent pupil was compelled to read so many verses as a punishment for wrong doing, which gave him a distaste for Bible study. After further discussions by Mr. Colvig, of Wheeling, President Geo. B. Stuart and others, the secretary proceeded to the appointment of the regular special committees whose reports will be read to-morrow. This afternoon's session opened with prayer and devotional services conducted by Rev. R. B. Whitehead, of the Fairmont Methodist Protestant Church, This was a very interesting service, several responses being made. The Corresponding Secretary, B. Davis, of Salem, W. Va., read his report. Six of Salem, W. Va., read his report. Six months has shown a large increase in the societies. When the convention was held in Salem in February last there were only 20 societies in the State. The present report shows 40 societies, with a membership of nearly 1,000. Several reports of different societies were then read, after which the reports were adouted. After this followed some very interesting remarks by Prof. J. A. Hopkins and Rev. Mr. Mills. Prof. J. A. Hopkins and Rev. Mr. Mills who were sent as delegates to the Min-neapolls convention. One of the char-acteristics of Christian Endavor con-ventions is that the saloonseepers of the towns wherein they have assembled ot much benefited by the influx

The next exercise was perhaps the best paper of the convention, and was read by Miss Kate Ebert, of Fairmont. Subject, "Christian Giving." In view of God's gitt to us we should give all to him in return. Time and talent are influences. By these we may give our all to God. Miss Ebert's paper was a marvel of eloquence and conception, and was enthusiastically applauded by the great audience.

audience. Next followed the question box. Next followed the question box. Several questions were propounded and were very ably answered by Rev. Geo. B. Stuart, of Harrisburg, Penn. He denounced festivals, fairs and other resorts to obtain money, saying that they resulted in more evil than good. After Rev. Stuart's remarks the different committees were appointed and drilled and the meeting adjourned.

At 5 p. m. a Junior Society model meeting was held in the Methodist Protestant church. The various methods

setant church. The various methods of holding meetings were discussed, after which followed a song service, which was conducted by Mr. Leigh Layman, of Fairmont. An immense audience gathered at the evening session. The address of Rev. George B. Stuart, president of the Pennsylvania State Society, and Rev. A. L. Reynold, vice president of Ohio, the first on Gentleman Christion Endeavor ideals and the latter on applied Christianity. Both were eloquent addresses, and provoked the audience to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. They closed the biggest day of the convention, which adjourns to-morrow. church. The various methods

## A GREAT BANQUET.

Viscount Cross Says England Will be at the World's Fair.

MR. GLADSTONE'S KINDLY WISHES

For America's Future and the Progress of her Great Resources and Institutions - Some Very Politic Speeches-The Committee Starts for

LONDON, July 28 .- The foreign committee of the Columbian World's Fair ended its stay in England to-day in a blaze of glory with a luncheon at the Savoy hotel. This luncheon was attended by a company of distinguished guests seldom collected beneath one roof. Over eighty guests were assembled at the luncheon.

The dining room was beautifully decorated for the occasion with flowers, plants and flags. Ex-Congressman Butterworth presided. Sir Richard Webster, the Attorney General, sat on his right, and Mr. Lincoln and Viscount Cross and Mr. Lincoln and Viscount Cross were seated on the left. The first toasts, "The President of the United States" and "The Queen," were drunk with great enthusiasm. Mr. Butterworth, Mr. F. W. Peck and Major Moses P. Handy made speeches which were most diplomatically worded and which were well received. In substance they neatly returned thanks for the hospitality accorded them and clearly explained the objects and interests of the Columbian World's Fair.

Mr. Lincoln, in a happy speech which

the Columbian World's Fair.

Mr. Lincoln, in a happy speech which
was heartily applauded, related in detail the cordial manner in which Lord
Salisbury had received the American
committee when the latter called upon

committee when the latter called upon the Premier in the foreign office and explained to him the progress being made towards laying the foundations for the fair and the hopes expressed as to seeing an exhibit worthy of Great Britain, in Chicago in 1893.

The United States minister also said that one stumbling block which had up to quite recently been in the way of foreign exhibitors had been removed when he was authorized to announce that any provisions in the United States alien act which could be construed to operate against exhibitors in the United States would be removed. Foreign exhibitors in the United States would be removed. operate against exhibitors in the origin exhibitors, he added, were assured that the United States would use every effort to facilitate foreign exhibitors in being represented at the fair.

Mr. Lincoln concluded with the re-

arr. Lancoin concluded with the remark: "Chicago has never yet failed in any public undertaking and never will.

will.

The most significant speech made during the banquet was that of Viscount Gross, Secretary of State for India. As Viscount Gross is a cabinet officer, and as he is honored with the friendship of the Queen, his utterance upon this occasion is said, beyond doubt, to have been authorized by the government. The Viscount said that he wished to assure America in the strongest terms that England was heartily and entirely with the United States in this matter and that she would do everything possible to insure the do everything possible to insure the best representation at the Fair, not only of England, but of India and the Colonies.
Mr. Chauncey M. Depew expected to

be present at the banquet, but at the last minute he was summoned to meet Mr. Vanderbilt at Vienna and wrote to the committee expressing his regret at

The Right Hon. Wm. E. Gladstone sent an autograph letter to ex-Congressman Butterworth, in which the old statesman said: "I shall not, I hope, transgress the limits of courtesy in expension, the hope that these at least. pressing the hope that those at least who come after me may live to see the industrial glory of America freed from every fetter and her unparalleled natu-ral resources turned to the best ac-

count."
The foreign committee of the Columbian Fair starts for Paris to-morrow morning.

#### ENDENT WELSHMEN INDE

Inquiries From America for Tinworkers Cause the Welsh Workmen to Decline Reductions of Wages.

LONDON, July 26 .- The resumption of Welsh tin plate works is only partial and by firms fortunate enough to secure orders. The work will only continue while the orders last by week to week contracts with the men. No appreciacontracts with the men. No appreciable reductions of stocks in America is noticed. Prices are still unremunerative. During July the shipments from Swansea have been under 1,000 tons weekly, as against 4,000 to 5,000 tons in the same month in 1890, while the stocks now on hand amount to 400,-240 boxes against 1,590,000 boxes in the corresponding week in 1890. It is estimated that three months must clapse before the trade becomes brisk again, but general confidence is felt among manufacturers that trade will regulate itself within six months. itself within six months.

itself within six months.

The threatened American competition causes no serious alarm to most of the manufacturers, though some of the less sanguine think the Americans will eventually succeed in establishing a trade, especially as they will be able to adopt labor-saving appliances, attempts to introduce which here have incurred the resentment of men, and will inevitably lead to Welsh destruction. Daniel Edwards Co. are unable to resume, their men decling to work the new flux sys-tem. The company are therefore taking tem. The company are the dotte taking steps to sell the flux patents to America. Other firms are also idle, their men refusing to work at reduced wages. The attitude of the workmen is largely the outcome of inquiries of American agents for labor.

## The Costs of Getting Kittle

LONDON, July 28 .- The registrar in the bankruptcy court to-day held that Mr. Parnell's objection to Capt.O'Shea's notice to pay the costs in the recent divorce suit on the ground that he was not a resident of England was unten-able. It is still open to Mr. Parnell to appeal, otherwise he must pay the costs or be declared a bankrupt.

The Duke of Mecklenburg Dylu Berlin, July 28.—The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg is dying. His limbs are becoming paralyzed.

## THE FRENCHRAH WAY HORROR.

Fifty Persons now Known to be Dead and One Hundred More Wounded-The Station Master and Engine-Driver Arrested. Cause Still Unknow Pants, July 28 .- The terrible excur-

sion train collision at St. Mande, near this city, is the feature of the popular interest here to-day. The newspapers of this city and the provinces are filled with harrowing details of the disaster, by which over fifty people lost their lives, and by which over one hundred others were more or less seriously wounded.

wounded.
Such ghastly railroad accidents as this one are not every day occurrences here, and were popularly supposed to be confined to the United States. In fact, on more than one occasion when the details of some more than usually horrible railroad disaster in America, where the "fatal railroad stove" set fire to the wreck and caused the roasting to death of 'numbers of wounded people who might otherwise have escaped from the disaster, have been received, the English and continental newspapers have consoled themselves with the reflection that no such calamity was possible, nave consoled themselves with the reflec-tion that no such calamity was possible, or to say the least probable on European railroads, from the fact that their cars were only heated by hot water foct-stools, and consequently were safe from death-dealing conflagration after col-lision.

death-dealing confingration after col-lision.

The St. Mande accident shows that these newspapers congratulated them-selves a little too soon. Interest in the St. Mande horror is greatly increased by the fact that up to the present the official inquiry made has failed to es-tablish clearly the real cause of the col-lision which is attributed in turn to re-vence malice, carelessnos and incomvenge, malice, carelessnes and incom-petency according to the revelations of

hour. To the outside observer the accident would seem to be due to a very great extent to carelessness, though other motives may have entered into the disaster. In any case the action of the firemen in drowning the roasting, and wounded people who were imprisoned beneath the wreck, is most severely condemned.

demned.
Seven additional people, victims of the collision, died last night, making a total of 50 dead accounted for, but the terribly consumed state of some of the remains found makes it probable that in some cases the heaps of collected may be those of two people which have been counted as one.

The assistant stationmaster at Vincennes and the driver of the second

cennes and the driver of the second engine have been arrested on the charge of hiving contributed by care-lessness to the events which brought about the collision.

#### GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

Russians Paying the Highest Tributes of Friendship to the French Naval Officers and Sailors—Great Good Feeling. Chonstadt, July 28.—The dinner

given to the French sailors yesterday at the Cronstadt Exchange was marked by a lesser degree of official character than any of the previous festivities. There were about 300 sailors present and all toasts of a significant nature were drunk amid the utmost enthusiwere drunk amid the utmost enthusiasm. During the entertainment the
officers of the French fleet appeared
upon the balcony of the exchange,
where enormous crowds of people
greeted them with frantic cheers and
fought and struggled to get a piece of
the tri-color flags which the French
officers detached from the decorations
of the exchange and threw among the
populace, shouting at the same time,
"Vive la Russie." The exchange responded to these cries with "vive la
France," and in every way the utmost
enthusiasm prevailed. The crowds also
several times insisted upon hearing the several times insisted upon hearing the "Marseillaise."

The speeches aboard the Morego at Constadt yesterday were very cordial. The French Admiral, Gervais, toasted the Caar, wishing him glory and longev-ity. The Russian Admiral, Grand Duke ity. The Russian Admiral, Grand Duke Alexis, responded and toasted President Carnot. Afterwards Grand Duke Alexis toasted "The French Admiral and the fleet under his command, destined for fresh laurels."

ONLY SKIN DEEP.

The Russian Monarch Not Particularly Pleased With the Affair.

LONDON, July 28.—The St. Petersburg Times telegraphs that the official jour nals do not 'like the enthusiasm which has been aroused by the visit of the French fleet to Cronstadt. He adds that it is asserted that the Czar is displeased with the manifestations made in favor of the republic, and that he ordered that no pleasure steamer was to be allowed to approach near the French war ships when he visited Ad-

reach war sinps when no visited Admiral Gervais.

It is not believed in this city that the visit of the French squadron to Cronstadt will have a lasting effect upon the friendly relations between the two countries. The opinion is expressed countries. The opinion is expressed that the Czar will never consent to an actual alliance with the French Republic and it is asserted that the Czar was only with the greatest of difficulty persuaded to abandon for a moment his known distrust of France.

Banquetted by the Czar.

St. Perensuuno, July 28.-The Czar and Czarina gave a grand banquet in Peterhof palace this evening in honor French officers, one hundred and sixty

covers being laid.

Among those present were the Queen of Greece and her daughter, all of the Grand Dukes and Grand Duchesses, the Ministers, the French Admiral, the members of the French Ambassy, and the Russian Admirals.

Terrible Reminiscences

GIBRALTAR, July 28 .- The hold of the steamship Utopia, which was wrecked steamsing toopia, which was wiecked here a few months ago, is so charged with gasses that it has become necessary to suspend the work of searching for and removing corpses, of which many still remain in the hold. To-day the body of a woman was recovered with that of an infant clasped to her east and that of another child clinging to her clothing.

Wenther Forecast for To-day. For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, showers: stationery temperature, except alightly cooler at Rochester and slightly warmer at Pittaburgh; south winds.

TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

as furnished by C. Schnerr, druggist, Opera House corner: